

chant vessel should be wrecked on the coast of either of the high contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized factors; and, if there be no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods & merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as the papers, found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the Texan or British Consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, proprietors or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage, which should have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel, and the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption.

ART. 9. The exercise of the rites of religious worship and the freedom of conscience shall be reciprocally secured to the citizens and subject of each country by the Government of the other. The rites of sepulture shall be reciprocally accorded by each of the contracting parties to the other; and there shall be no law passed by either Government, that shall violate the rights of property or limit the power of bequeathing personal estate by will or testament.

The citizens or subjects of the one country residing in the other shall not be liable, under extraordinary warrants or otherwise to compulsory services or to forced loans; and on all questions affecting the rites of person or property, the courts of judicatures of the one country shall be impartially opened to the citizens or subjects of the other.

In the event of a war between the contracting parties, the citizens or subjects of the one country, residing in the other, shall, reciprocally, have twelve months after a formal declaration of the same, to depart with their property and effects, and without any hindrance or disturbance whatsoever.

ART. 10. The present treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by the President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by her Britannic Majesty, shall be binding and obligatory on the contracting parties for 8 years from the date of its signature, and further, until the expiration of 12 months after one of the high contracting parties shall have notified to the other an intention to terminate its duration.

It is further agreed that, in twelve months after one of the high contracting parties shall have received from the other, such notification, this treaty, and all the stipulations it contains, shall cease to be obligatory on either party.

ART. 11. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within the space of nine months from this date.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1840.

PALMERSTON, (L. S.)  
J. HAMILTON, (L. S.)

From the New Orleans Bulletin.  
CALIFORNIA.

A movement not the least interesting of the events of the day, is announced in the St. Louis papers. An association of adventure is organizing for the purpose of emigrating to the province of California, and a town in Missouri is advertised as the place of rendezvous. There is a boldness, say a grandeur in the enterprise captivating to the American taste. It may be expected that numbers of our adventurous population will respond to the invitation. In the Western country many impatient and daring spirits are found, by whom a tramp across the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific, would be embraced as a romantic adventure, and the very acme of "glorious fun." Besides there are crowds of unfortunate debtors to whom the chance of escaping the importunities of troublesome creditors, and trying their fortunes in the unexplored, boundless West, will be a very welcome release from the restrictions & privations of a state of insolvency. It may be supposed then, that there will be no scarcity of volunteers. The party of emigrants will be numerous, and well provided with means and appliances of moving. The nature of the country which the pilgrimage is to pass requires that the travellers should be well armed and equipped as their road lies through a desert wilderness, and over rugged mountains inhabited by fierce and hostile tribes of savages.

Once arrived, however, at their place of destination, there is little danger to be apprehended from any quarter. The spot is too remote from the populated parts of Mexico to be reached by a military expedition. Besides the Government at home is too busy in putting down domestic insurrections, to pay attention to the intrusion of Yankees on the extreme north western verge of their territory. At any rate, whether molested or not, the young colony will be strong enough in American rifles and Bowie knives to drive off a larger army than Mexico can send against them. As to the practicability of the enterprise our anticipations are most sanguine. The country bordering on the Gulf of California, and the sea coast adjacent, is said to be the Paradise of North America. At present the region is unoccupied, and now presents to the Yankee invader, "ample room and verge enough," for a great democratic Empire, as extensive as the twenty six States. We hail with delight the march of emigration to the Westward, and venture the prediction, that in a few years a continuous line of flourishing American settlements will extend along the shores of the Pacific, from the mouth of the Oregon to the extremity of the Californian peninsula.

From the Mississippi (daily) Free Trader.

Mr. DONIHAN:—The subscription of hoop iron for rope adopted by me for binding cotton bales, has elicited much interest in our planting community, and having lately had many inquiries as to the proper size of the iron—the mode of putting it on, &c., I am asking the use of your columns, as a medium of communication, in order that the information may be more generally diffused.

After several experiments made with iron of different sizes and quality, I have ordered for my future supply, the softest that can be procured, 7-8 of an inch in width, and the thickness to correspond with No. 14 or 16 of the wire gauge, the length must be adapted to the size of the bale, and can conveniently be had of such length, (say from 15 to 16) as will make two bands. The size of my cotton press, on which I have experimented, is 21 or 22 inches wide, and the bales reduced to 22 inches in the depth, for which I used iron 15 feet long, making two bands of each piece, having a lap of about 14 or 2 inches for the rivet. I use but one rivet for each band, which ought to be of the softest iron, and to fill the hole snugly; both the rivets and the holes ought to be of a uniform size, and about 4 of an inch in diameter; the holes at both ends should be punched from the same side of the band and at about 1 inch from the end, and in order to prevent them from being ragged, the first impression of the punch ought to be made on a wooden block, and then driven through a rivet tool; the bands may be cut and punched by one of the hands employed at the press, while the others are filling the box; but the rivets must be previously prepared. Within about 34 inches off from the hole for the rivet there must be one at each end, punched from the opposite side of the band, to receive the points of an instrument used for the purpose of drawing the ends of the band together while one of the press hands on the opposite side of the press is beating it with a mallet or hammer in order to bend it closely to the form of the bale. This instrument is of simple construction and which I shall denominate a pair of Pliers—it is made of strong wood, and similar to a pair of blacksmith tongs, the jaws 15 inches, and the handles about 4 feet in length, with a natural crook inwards at the ends—the points must be of steel and tempered, to give them sufficient strength, and securely screwed or riveted to the wood; they ought to incline a little obliquely, and the instrument applied in the same way, so as to allow more room for riveting.

When the bale is pressed to its proper size, and the bagging sewed or stitched, a bar of iron 3 or 4 inches in width, is placed closely to the side of it, and the band so drawn as to bring the rivet holes to meet on the bar, when the rivet is to be inserted from the inner side of the band with the head against the bar, and immediately secured by a few strokes of a hammer; when the bands are all thus secured the bar of iron is withdrawn and the bale released from the press. In a few days one of the instruments thus described, deposited at the office of Messrs. Stinson, Brainerd, & Co., in Natchez, for the inspection of all who may choose to examine it.

I take this occasion to offer a few remarks on the advantages accruing to the country from this mode of binding cotton bales, and the policy of applying more of our attention to the production of the necessary supplies for our own consumption.

It is an axiom in the laws of trade, that all expenses on the transportation to its ultimate destination of any commodity produced for market is incurred by the producer, consequently, every expense that can be obviated, is profit accruing to the producer.

When one country buys the produce or manufactures of another to any great extent, and does not sell to that country its own productions in return, there is no reciprocity in trade, and the effects must be ruinous to the buyer. And when a purchaser goes into market to buy, that market is best, which affords the greatest competition, and will receive in payment, from the purchaser, the greatest amount of his produce.

Suitable iron for binding cotton bales can be obtained here, at about 7 cents per pound. The cost of bale rope for a series of years past, has ranged from 10 to 15 cents per lb.; the quantity of iron or rope necessary to bind a bale of cotton is about equal, say 8 pounds; this produces a saving in the first instant of about 40 cents per bale, besides a saving of about one fourth the quantity of bagging. Bale rope is supplied to us, principally from Kentucky. Iron is supplied from almost every part of the civilized world, and will always be furnished at as low a price as can possibly be afforded, and most of the countries from which it is brought, are buyers of our cotton. The expense in New Orleans for compressing or repressing is 75 cts. which with drayage, and other incidental expenses, will amount to at least one dollar per bale, & freight one dollar. The usual commission in N. Orleans for shipping cotton from thence, is from 50 cts. to \$1 per bale, to which must be added 20 cts. for storage, 5 cts. for labor, and sometimes 10 cts. per bale for weighing—allow for these charges one dollar, and the whole expense will be over three dollars per bale.

Besides the direct expenses, the loss from other causes, is almost incalculable. In consequence of the carelessness of owners and shippers, and the wonted use of the cotton hook, a large portion of our cotton arrives in New Orleans in a damaged State, and almost without covering, when it becomes subject to the operations of the "pickeries," and to swarms of pillagers that constantly infest the levee and other places where cotton is piled up (sometimes in mud and water) exposed to the weather and to their depredations. From these causes principally, arise so many complaints of the loss of weight on cotton when sold in New Orleans.

It is more than probable, that if this mode of binding cotton, was generally adopted, it would invite cotton buyers to our own ports, where it could be delivered direct from the gin, without rend or damage, and where there would always be vessels in readiness to receive it. Many of our planters are in the habit of shipping their cotton to a foreign market from New Orleans, where they have to incur all those expenses, which would be entirely avoided by putting it already compressed, directly on ship board.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of Mississippi alone, will average about 400,000 bales of cotton annually. Estimate the saving of expense at only \$2.50 pr. bale, and it produces an annual profit to the state of 1,000,000 dollars. Another branch of this subject claims our most earnest attention, viz: the necessary supply of bagging for baling our cotton, which has, heretofore been furnished principally from a State that buys, comparatively little or nothing of our produce, and consequently will receive nothing but money in payment. A successful effort has lately been made by a company in Rhode Island to manufacture bagging of cotton, and extensive engagements have been entered into to furnish for the next season. This number of yards necessary for the crop of one year, is about 2,000,000 which will weigh about 3,000,000 of pounds, or about two per cent of the crop.

If then we had manufactures of bagging established within our own borders sufficient to supply, we would have a home market for about 3000 bales of our cotton annually, and the additional consumption of that quality would necessarily enhance proportionately, the value of the residue of the crop. Another advantage accrues from the fact that our most inferior cotton would be used for bagging.

The spirit now prevailing throughout the country, to produce a supply of provisions, stock, &c., for its own consumption, is rapidly increasing, and in a very few years we shall be entirely independent of other States for those important articles.

Respectfully,  
JO. DUNBAR.

#### ELOQUENT DESCRIPTION.

An Englishman who was at the Bunker Hill Whig celebration in September last, gives the following eloquent account of the scene in a letter to the Liverpool Mercury:

"The day after my arrival in Boston, an event occurred which I was happy to have the opportunity of witnessing—the day appointed by the friends of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, for a general convention of his supporters—and delegates came from all parts of the country. The town was crowded with strangers of high and low degree—all was excitement. The morning rose propitious; the sun was in full splendor, the sky broad and clear as only an American sun can be. At 9 o'clock in the morning, the commons assumed a most animated appearance; human beings, singly or in groups, were spread over the whole surface. At every entrance company after company poured onward in marching order. About 11 o'clock the procession was formed, and began its movement to Bunker's Hill. It must have contained at least 30,000 fighting men. Each division had its leaders, band, banners and device—some of the latter were odd enough. There was much both of the humor and seriousness of party. The park was full, the streets were lined, the balconies were brilliant with beautiful ladies, who waved handkerchiefs until their little hands were weary—while the men below shouted huzzas until their throats were sore. I never witnessed so impressive a spectacle, so impressive an exhibition of popular demonstration. Meetings were held in the evening in the different public buildings of the town, and were addressed by orators from all regions of the Union. I went to hear the great Webster, but as he presided, his speaking was limited to a few introductory remarks. I was pleased, however to see him, and to gaze upon his manly and massive form. I have described this gathering, not for its outward show, not for its pageantry, not for the addresses of the speakers, of which many unjust—I have described it for the pregnant and expressive phenomena which it presents to every reflecting mind. Organized and unorganized, the whole number of people out on this occasion, must have amounted to 100,000, yet a more perfect order could not have existed in the tranquility of a drawing room. Must it not have been, that the great Mass were above the sordid wants of life, enlightened on the whole, content with their institutions, or, if dissatisfied, confident of a remedy in their power; free from the oppression, that drives men to madness, and from the poverty that densens them to despair? Where was that riot, that disorder, that turbulence, which, it is said, are the necessary concomitants of democratic governments? Not a limb was hurt, not a child bruised, not even a lady's dress soiled. Compare this with the mobs of Monarchies; compare it with any election mob in our country; compare it with an assemblage of Manchester workmen, meeting together under a vague instinct of common distress, and separating to find their distress as far as ever from remedy. What a contrast! and the contrast is equal in its moral and physical aspects. There you saw men with the erect stature & strength of manhood, independent and energetic; men whose very looks told you of good feeding, and the absence of tithes & corn-laws—told you that they came from homes fit for civilized beings. Our popular meetings are generally composed of crowds equal in attire and weakened in want. Throughout the whole of that day, I did not observe one intoxicated man, but from morning until night, I could see evidence upon evidence of liberty, education, industry and virtue. In America the government work for the people; in England the people work for the government.

I shall here place at one other scene, of which you may perhaps tell your ladies. And first I must relate a preliminary circumstance. Fifteen years ago a monument was founded on Bunker's Hill, to commemorate the heroes and heroic deeds of the Revolution. It was carried up about half way, & so it has since remained. The ladies at last have put their hands to work, and now, through their exertions, the funds are raised for its completion. They established a fair in a public building called Quincy Hall, and thither came the beautiful saleswomen of the surrounding towns, or sent the productions of their industry and taste. The hall had a most interesting appearance, not only from its ornaments and articles, but also from the elegant beings who presided at its tables.

There you might have the nicest thing your heart could covet, from the gentlest dealer; mild, however, as she seems, she has the spirit of a heroine, and you must first give your money for the monument. You might from one purchase a watch-guard, and receive with it the most winning smile; and another would hand you an iced or a custard with the grace of a Hebe. Nay, you could have a daily newspaper, and, while buying it, see the lady at her printing press. It was an interesting evidence of what enthusiasm can prompt and accomplish, to see those delicate women, for whom one would think the breeze of heaven too rough, toil from morning to night, and from Monday to Saturday, with the constancy and effort of shop-women, all for a sentiment, a principle, a consecrated memory. Daughters of the brave, they revere the liberty which so many purchased with their lives. When the last stone is laid on the monument of Bunker Hill, proudly may they regard it, piously their children after them, and should Bunker's Hill again need heroes, they are worthy to be their mothers or their wives.

#### WOODVILLE:

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

#### WHIG TICKET.

For Governor,  
DAVID O. SHATTUCK, of Carroll.  
For Congress,  
ADAM L. BINJAMAN, of Adams,  
WM. R. HARLEY, of Marshall.  
For Secretary of State,  
LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.  
For Treasurer,  
WM. G. CRAWLEY, of Perry.  
For Auditor of Public Accounts,  
JAMES J. ALLEN, of Hinds.  
For Attorney General,  
ROBERT HUGHES, of Hinds.

PRESIDENT TYLER.—It is refreshing to the patriot to read such intelligence as that contained in the letter below. The good old days of Jeffersonian republicanism are to be revived, we feel every confidence. Instead of the fantastic etiquette introduced into the White House, by his predecessor, John Tyler will sustain the manly and dignified deportment towards his guests, of a plain, unostentatious and business-like republican—instead of the refined gluttony introduced by the French cooks of his predecessor, he will gratify his hunger and that of his guests on a good plain healthy diet—instead of attempting to play the part of a ridiculous, superannuated old dandy, as his predecessor did, he will act the part suited to his age and the exalted station which he occupies,—and instead of attempting to prop up his popularity by pandering to the passions and appetites of the venal, corrupt and profligate as his predecessor did, he will gain the people's approbation by a faithful discharge of his public duties. Read the letter below:—

WASHINGTON, May 1.

It is said that Mr. Tyler is determined to set an example of republican simplicity of manners and mode of life, in the executive mansion.—The household matters are to be regulated with unusual attention to economy and plainness. All the foreign servants, and especially the French cooks, have been discharged, and the President invites his friends to a plain Virginia dinner—bacon and greens, &c. No new estimates are to be sent to the house of representatives for gorgeous palace furniture, gilt spoons, and other abominations.

The secretary of the treasury has prepared a plan for a national bank, which he intends to lay before congress, in his report at the commencement of the session. In its main features it will resemble the late bank, but will be surrounded with such checks, guards and restrictions, as experience has dictated as useful or necessary. He will propose a capital of thirty-five millions. He has not determined, it is said upon the locality of the mother bank.

THE HON. CHS. OGLE, late representative in Congress, from Pennsylvania, died on the 12th of May, ult. Mr. Ogle we regard as the most able and effective exponent of the contemptible apathy of foreign extravagance by the late administration.—We solemnly believe that he done more to overthrow the contemptible dynasty of Van Buren, Kendall & Co., than any one man in the republic. We do most sincerely and unaffectedly lament his death.

In our next week's paper we intend to commence the exposure of the corruption, imbecility, knavery or foolery of the executive officers who have been in power in this state for the last three years. We will not indulge ourselves in the fanciful, but in plain matters of fact—not in abuse of even those who have most injured the public—but we will utter an honest indignation against those who seek public office, apparently for no other purpose than to plunder the public treasury, or permit others to do it.

It has been our lot since we have had charge of a newspaper, to encounter official defaulters,—and we intend to pursue them and do all that is in our power, to subject them to the scourges of public justice as other criminals are.

UNION BANK.—The \$20,000 check sold by a Mr. Kearney to Mr. Morgan, President of the Union Bank, for a State warrant of the same amount, has, as was expected, been

protested. We do not believe that any other tribunal can take charge of this offence of Mr. Morgan, as appropriately, as Judge Lynch's Court.

See the extract from an address, on our first page, of Gov. McDuffie, delivered before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina.—It depicts in true colors the many harassing and disastrous circumstances which attend an abuse of what has been called the credit system. There are few men if they have credit, will not extend it too far. The possession of property, on any terms, is a strong temptation to the great mass of mankind,—and they are sure to delude themselves into the hope, if not belief, that when obtained on a credit, on even the most disadvantageous terms, that they will be able to pay for it when the debt for it becomes due. This delusive hope, so easily excited in man, constitutes the strong objection to credit, and which all who obtain credit must guard against with the utmost caution.

The expenses of Government, too, were it not for the credit system would be greatly diminished—Three fourths of the Legislation of every state, and the time consumed in our courts of justice, is taken up in settling the relative rights of debtors and creditors.—If there was any means of ascertaining the amount of the costs of suits which an extended credit system has brought upon the citizens of this State for the last eight or ten years, it would be astounding. This is a peace of information, which if practicable, ought to be collected and published for the public information. It would go further to warn us against our past errors, than all the declamation which could be used on the subject. All this immense amount goes to support a class of men who produce nothing, but live on the production of others.—This, together with the great amount of interest paid by our citizens, nearly sucks up the entire production of the State.—Hence our embarrassments, in spite of our untiring industry, and abundant production of one of the most valuable commercial commodities in the world.

We are not enemies to the credit system when placed under proper restraints; but its abuse is what we contend against.

#### THE EXTRA SESSION.

The National Intelligencer suggests that the measures which will become the subject of deliberation at the extra session, are the following:

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several states.
  2. A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the government.
  3. The repeal of the sub treasury law.
  4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency.
  5. A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the treasury.
- The Intelligencer thinks these measures would at once disperse the clouds that have so long overhung and yet obscure the prospect before us. These measures taken together, would, we feel entirely confident, suffice not only to restore to the country its wonted vigor, but carry it forward with a firmer step than it has ever taken.

#### NOVEMBER ELECTION—1841.

For the Senate,  
TRENTON DAVIDSON.  
For the House of Representatives,  
JAMES A. VENTRESS,  
WM. A. NORRIS.  
FOR CONGRESS,  
Hon. THOS. J. GREEN, of Warren County, is a Candidate for Congress, at the next November election.  
For Judge of the 3rd Judicial District,  
C. C. CAGE, of Wilkinson,  
GREEN T. MARTIN, of Jefferson.  
For District Attorney,  
STANHOPE POSEY, of Wilkinson,  
THOMAS FLETCHER, of Adams.  
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,  
Richard Parker, William B. Davis,  
William W. Ives, William L. Collins,  
Thomas W. Hays, Joseph A. Montgomery,  
Peter H. Joar.  
For Sheriff,  
Benj. F. Herbert, John M. Carr.  
For Probate Judge,  
Francis Gildart, D. H. Prosser.  
For Probate Clerk,  
Samuel Leatherman, jr. John C. Alexander.  
For County Treasurer,  
Henry H. Bell, Moses M. Phares,  
Henry E. Sale.  
For Assessor,  
Edward Coleman, Samuel Turberville,  
Henry R. Hampton, Joseph Collins,  
Charles J. Foster, Wm. J. Hodge,  
Samuel Bell, Stephen M. Dawson,  
John N. Bruce.  
For Tax Collector,  
James M. Bailey, Mathew Bryant.  
For Surveyor,  
John Philbrick.  
For Ranger,  
Nicholas Messenger, Jesse Barkdoll.  
For Constable—Woodville beat,  
Frederick Conrat.